

New Title IX directives leave college's compliance in some doubt

By Shaun Shaw

Title IX of the Equal Education Amendments of 1972 has stirred much confusion over the years. New policy interpretations issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is expected to stop some of the confusion but also may bring changes to Missouri Southern's athletic program.

"Colleges and universities must provide 'proportionately equal' scholarships for male and female athletic programs and they must offer 'equivalent' benefits and opportunities in other aspects of intercollegiate sports," the Chronicle of Higher Education recently stated.

Guidelines set by HEW state that financial assistance (scholarships) given by federally funded schools, based on athletic ability, must be available on a substantially proportional basis to the number of male and female participants in the institution's athletic program.

This guideline may disagree with Missouri

Southern's current program. Figures given by the financial aids department at Southern show that \$48,832 in scholarship money was given out in men's athletic scholarships this year while \$18,130 worth of scholarship money was given to women athletes for the same period of time. Athletic Director Jim Frazier gave a "conservative estimate" of 100 male participants in sports competition this year, while women's athletic director Sally Beard estimated 95 women are involved in women's athletic activities on campus. By dividing the amount of funds available by the number of participants in each program, the per capita spending for males is \$488 in scholarship funds while the per capita spending for women is \$191. To be in compliance with Title IX, according to the formula announced in the new directive, the totals should be equal.

"We (the administration) feel that we are in compliance with Title IX," said Frazier. "If you leave football out of the picture, we're in compliance. ... If women had a football program, then we would have

something to identify our current football program with. Not counting football, we have five men's sports on campus and five women's sports."

Some 61 of the scholarships given in the men's sports program this year have been for football players. The \$33,852 that football players are receiving in athletic aid this year is nearly 70 percent of the total scholarship aid given in the men's sports program and 272 percent the amount given to all women's athletic scholarship recipients.

"One question that the new Title IX policy may bring up," said Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of student affairs, "is the fact that no scholarships are being given to the women's or to the men's and women's tennis teams on campus. Also, the only scholarships given in the golf team are ones from people in town here."

Although the estimated comparisons between per capita scholarships for men and for women aren't close to being equal, the figures do seem to indicate an improvement

this year where women's figures show the average male athlete receiving \$262 in aid while the average woman athlete received \$106.

"I feel that we (administration) have been very positive about women athletes on campus," said Frazier. "The women's program has improved over the years. I think we're on the right track."

"The area that we're not in compliance with," said Beard, "is in the operating budget. We've been trying to make the budgets (men's to women's for sports programs) equal the past seven years. We still have quite a ways to go yet, but the administration has been aware of this fact and is narrowing the gap each year." She added, "Hopefully, we will be in compliance by the end of next year."

"Our administration has taken the initiative," said Frazier, "to put us into a position where we won't be one of the institutions being harassed about being in compliance. I'm not worried about it. We don't

interpret it like you do."

"I feel that we're pretty much within the guidelines," said Chuck Williams, men's basketball coach. "We have a well established basketball program."

Beard claimed that close to twice as much money was spent on the operating budget for the men's sports program last year as was spent for the women's sports program.

She added, "The women's program is pretty close to coming within compliance with the men's program now, but this compliance may be delayed by Patricia Harris' (Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare) latest interpretation of the Title IX guidelines."

"We've had a nice increase in the women's budget for this year, though," said Beard. "I think the women's operating budget is about 10 percent behind the men's budget right now. This budget includes meals, lodging, equipment, and every other aspect of the sports program other than scholarships."

Regents to get final plan

Tomorrow Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, will present to the Board of Regents his revised reorganization for the administration of the college at the board's meeting. The president would not, however, release specific information to The Chart until the proposals have been presented to the Board of Regents and the faculty.

When speaking of why changes were made Darnton said, "In terms of specifics it's hard to say. It has been a process of listening to opinions of individuals and groups on campus."

He also said that he had expected some changes to be made while others he had not. "Some of the changes I've made certainly have been in areas of concern and question. And some others have not been."

"The faculty has been supportive but they questioned the amount of resources going to the administration rather than to the teaching faculty."

Some of the new positions added will replace positions left vacant by persons resigning on campus, according to Darnton. Others, however, will require national searches.

"The money," said Darnton, "is available. The timing in which the positions will be opened will be in terms of the money."

In the original reorganization the position of special assistant to the president was one of advising the president on affirmative action policies. Later the president changed his views to make the position one of an "internship in higher education."

"The position is the tying together of the two. I didn't feel with affirmative action policies I could do it on an annual basis."

Darnton further described the theory behind academic services and special services. "In a broad sense it is a manner in which we can

deal with stress and admittance to higher education, plus the continued maintenance of graduation standards."

"We have a responsibility to uphold the meaning of a baccalaureate degree. This open door policy sometimes has a tendency to degrade the meaning of that. But we have to admit those who want and have a reasonable chance of getting higher education."

"You will see those students here in the summer and fall. They will have lighter course loads, tutoring, counseling to put them in a position where they can do the work to get a degree."

Ideas for the reorganization, said Darnton came from, "20 years of reading and experience, talking with people here and trying to piece this together here."

"I guess there are two keys. First there are the goals I've talked about since applying for the position; and secondly, the quality and meaning of the degree from a public institution of higher education."

"Mainly the reorganization is assisting us in getting us where we want to be going."

Originally the president stated that the reorganization would be completed by December and implemented by January. "Some parts of it will take effect in December; however, others won't. In terms of the national searches, there is no way they can be completed by January."

He continued to say that the full reorganization would be implemented by the 1990 spring semester.

Friday the Board of Regents will meet at 11:30 for the opening of revenue bond bids for the construction of the new resident hall. The board will break for lunch and then meet again at 1:00 p.m. for the regular session.

recognize those outstanding persons."

Also, according to Darnton, the Board of Regents approved reorganization of the Missouri Southern State College Foundation.

"The Board of Regents approved the enlargement of the foundation's board from seven to 15 members. There are now nine."

"In terms of organization beyond that there has been talk in the roles and ways the foundation can raise funds."

Darnton continued, "The position of the foundation is clear—to provide the margin of excellence for the college. To provide the difference, that is the general philosophy of the foundation. How to implement this, and what do you give to Missouri Southern is the question."

"In the past the foundation was set up for people who wanted to give money to the college. And by and large that is the role which it has played. The foundation needs to be more active than passive."

He continued, "We are working on how this can be done. The key is the unrestricted money. The college and foundation have to work together on how that can be used."



Construction of the new technology building is nearing completion and is expected to be occupied, at least partially, this January for the spring semester. The building is costing \$1,650,000. The three-story building will contain 100,000 square feet.

Exams, Christmas both bring stress

By Timi Fields

Exam time and the holiday season are here, and with them often comes a period of stress for most students, which can sometimes lead to depression.

According to Larry Karst, a Missouri Southern guidance counselor, "episodes of depression are affecting an increasing number of people of all ages," and students are no exception.

Depression, by definition is a "dejected emotional state, usually accompanied by feelings of worthlessness and apprehension. Its symptoms, stated Karst, are 'loss of appetite, sleep disturbance, difficulty in concentrating and making decisions, lowered productivity, little enjoyment from life with resultant pessimism—the individual focuses on the negative aspects of life.'" Karst added that "it is estimated that one out of seven individuals each day experiences mild depression."

What does this have to do with students here at Southern? Well, Karst says, "there is something that is very typical about this institution, as opposed to many other colleges, and this is the fact that students here want to work and go to school. Although students work at all colleges, this area is probably the most work-oriented that I am aware of. The work ethic is engrained in the student."

He went on to say that "although this has

good aspects, it has some bad aspects. What we typically find here at Missouri Southern is that students try to burn the proverbial candle at both ends. It is virtually impossible to go to school and work 40 hours a week, yet we have students who try this semester after semester. The person is just barely able to cover the bases."

This can lead to problems for the student at the end of the semester, Karst pointed out, saying that "when you have term papers coming up, special projects, and studying for final examinations, it all crumbles in many instances. It happened at all colleges, but it is particularly emphasized here where we have a majority of part-time students working."

Karst stated that "what happens is that sometimes many students do encourage depressive episodes by over-extending themselves. There simply are not enough hours in the day to do what it is they want to do. It is particularly injurious to the students who are trying to hold down full-time jobs. And, when you have the Christmas season hitting and the added problems of studying for final examinations, it is the straw that many times breaks the camel's back."

Karst went on to say that it keeps students from having fun which, he says, is important. "I think that some of our students have lost sight of the importance of having fun in college. It's not meant to be drudgery. When students lock themselves into a 40

hour job, it's hard for them to do things at the last minute. When you couple work deadlines and the pressures of the Christmas season, along with the pressures of final examinations, people may find themselves running out of time and they become depressed."

Karst says that one of the best ways to prevent depression is "to make adequate preparation for things." Also if depression does strike, remember "that most of this depression is mild—four to six weeks and it's over with. And sometimes that itself can be strengthening, because the individual can look back and say I've done it before; I can do it again."

However, Karst said, "sometimes it can get away from us. When usual emotional supports such as parents or close friends are absent or unavailable to help, I wouldn't hesitate, if I were a student, to get help from sources, such as an accredited professional therapist or counselor."

"Ideally," he stated, "it should be someone you have identified with earlier as a person you can respect and trust, and with whom you can deal openly. Go early, before the symptoms become problems."

According to Karst, "a hopeful note is that the duration of crisis is usually short for most people. The reason more severe depression doesn't occur, typically, is that crisis periods come and go. Examination time is a crisis period."

Top teachers to be named

Starting this year, the Missouri Southern State College Foundation will present outstanding teaching awards to Southern faculty members at commencement. There will be two awards, according to Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college. The foundation will present awards to the Outstanding Teacher and the Outstanding Teacher in Freshman courses.

"This is one way," said Darnton, "of recognizing outstanding teaching in the classroom since we are primarily a teaching institution." The criteria have yet to be worked out.

"In essence what this is saying is that the Board of Regents and the president are expressing that they want excellence in the classroom."

"As for the latter of the two awards, the purpose, I believe is that our most important teaching is done at the freshman level, inspiring someone to learn. There is a higher attrition rate among freshmen than among any other group of students."

"This is an attempt to put a spotlight on our excellent teachers."

"The college can't do that as such. There is an employee-employer relationship there. It's more viable to have someone outside

the Arts

To hear a story...



Grouping together near the front, the young artists listen attentively to the middle-aged woman telling a tale of three mice, *The Midnight Flight of Moose, Mops, and Marvin*. Yet, this woman's reading was not the only source of entertainment for these children. There was another, a younger one, illustrating for them the flight that Moose, Mops, and Marvin took on that fateful Christmas Eve. Sue Bladow read slowly her story, which was published by McGraw Hill in 1975, with Gretchen Kissele keeping pace. Saturday morning was never such fun for me as a child.

New band, Graffiti, tries to break away from old dreams

By Todd Beth

For hundreds of countless teenagers, the dream of being in a rock 'n' roll band won't go past buying the albums of their favorite artists and imitating the styles in a mirror. Breaking away from this dream, a force of five area musicians have formed a unique band entitled Graffiti. The band is a group of accomplished musicians of different styles who have mastered the popular "Top 40" and yet give it a different image.

Lead vocalist and rhythm guitarist David Tomlinson started his musical interest through theater in high school. "At first I was interested in acting in plays. My transition came when I sang for an assembly at Parkwood. I really liked it. I like that confrontation with people."

He continued, recalling when he first started playing the guitar: "I picked up the guitar at age 12. I learned to play by myself. Actually I've learned a lot of instruments that way as a music major."

Next year he will transfer to the University of Missouri—Kansas City to study jazz music, his top choice of music listening enjoyment.

"I listen to highly produced rock music and I like jazz. I love to listen to jazz. Personally I like the music of Kenny Loggins," said Tomlinson.

Tomlinson is a native of the area growing up on a farm in Neosho, then moving to Joplin in the eighth grade. He then spent a year and a half in Denver, Col., which Tomlinson explained was a period for "character development."

The group has different images, as projected by Tomlinson. "Our group has a little more clean cut image than most. I can't really say they're more talented. We would like to be able to play anything on the 'Top 40'. I

feel this would be like a new band. In this area there is a limited number of bands to choose from," said Tomlinson.

With the eighties around the corner Tomlinson sees a change to benefit the group. "Music is a tool of forming society. In the '80's there will probably be no certain type of music. All the 'new wave' movement was back in the 60's style music. At the end of the 60's, music was faced with a fork in the road. It just recently went back and took a different path. In the 80's the music must mean more than just money. A lot of bands have been able to survive because they are saying something and they established a cult following."

"There is a lot of bullshit in the music industry. The industry is constantly looking for the next big thing, and a lot of musicians are searching for what it will be," said Tomlinson.

Actually a New Yorker, Steve Gilbreth, Graffiti's lead guitarist grew up in Joplin through his childhood. He found music at an early age, and turned progressive. "At age six I learned to play the violin. I was greatly influenced by the Woodstock generation, Jimi Hendrix, Humble Pie, Grand Funk, Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young; and Carlos Santana. It was about in the fifth grade I started playing guitar. I can play all the string instruments of the orchestra," said Gilbreth.

One summer during his youth, he attended Berkely Institute of Massachusetts in Boston to study jazz. He places his faith in his band's ability to go further than the others. "Our music will be more refined rock 'n' roll, but not to be a show band, just play basic rock 'n' roll. And that right there is not an ordinary band."

Reflecting on the new decade approaching us, Gilbreth is concerned about the growing need for our society to rebel. "In the 80's, I

was a complete reversal from the 70's-60's (Woodstock era). At the time of Woodstock, we had a situation where the music was cool, laid back, yet it was radical against the war. When the punk rock movement hit Britain, Americans didn't have conflict so the movement didn't spread. Currently the people are fed up with the problems of the government and the gas shortage. The music has gotten more radical. I see a music revolution which I don't particularly want to see."

Gilbreth continued, "Also the music industry has been blown out of proportion. In 1969 Santana performed for about \$1000; today they are probably \$35,000...It's way beyond the inflation average; it's almost a racket. The companies have become capitalistic, just in it for the money. I prefer a group like Kansas who will take their time to please their audiences than just do it for the money."

At this point of the interviews, drummer Mark Woodin and bassist Jim Rasmussen entered the small practice hall. Chaos prevailed for a while. Soon practice jamming is done in the background while I'm introduced to the next band member.

One of Jim Rasmussen's most memorable moments is when he spent a year in California playing for money on the beach. Originally from St. Joseph, Rasmussen spent his high school years at Carthage High School. At age 23 he is the old man of the group.

"When I was a teenager I wanted to play rock 'n' roll. I started by trying to play keyboards, then drums and guitar. Finally I moved to bass which I found enjoyment playing. At age 19 I was in my first band," said Rasmussen.

When he started out playing, he had several idols to follow. "I prefer progressive music. I admire John Paul Jones of Led Zeppelin, Chris Squire of Yes, Stanley Clarke, Jaques

Pastories of Weather Report and Paul McCartney. When I started out playing, several members of an area band gave me the advice which really helped establish my playing," said Rasmussen.

In sight for the future, Rasmussen sees a progressive year ahead. "Rock 'n' roll will be more progressive. The music on the average will be better. It will take more talent to get ahead because the market will be more competitive. When the music is progressive you show off more of your talents," said Rasmussen.

When weighing experience, drummer Mark Woodin qualifies as the most experienced professionally. "I indirectly got involved from the Beatles. In first grade I started buying their albums. I got my first snare drum in seventh grade. I got it by selling Christmas cards door to door. It was a really cheap snare drum. It didn't last the year. I got my first set of drums the same year. It was a tiger stripe set just like Ringo Starr's on Hey Jude. I took lessons for five months just long enough to learn how to read music. The first song I learned was 'Get Back' by the Beatles," said Woodin.

Woodin related the incidents that led to his professional work in music. "I was in my first band in the seventh grade. We got to play on Bill & Dubs Country Hour. In eighth grade we went to the Tulsa State Talent contest and won first place for amateur category. The next year we went again and won first again in the professional category. Throughout high school I was in five bands. Upon graduation I joined a road band entitled ShowBiz. At the time I was 18 years old. For about two and a half years I toured across the country playing bars and clubs. It was nice for the money, but I had to conform to their wants. Fortunately I was able to buy a lot of expensive equipment, a reel to reel recorder and finance my record store," said Woodin.

Woodin decided to join the band because of the assets involved. "There was a great few vocal bands interested in the format we present. It isn't the money, because there isn't any to be made here," said Woodin.

Last in line to be interviewed was Dave Dillon, who is the keyboardist. Dillon was last perhaps due to the fact that he was uneasy about the interview. He wondered why there was an interview. Most bands don't get interviewed until they are famous.

Regardless of fame, Dillon went with the interview, a bit apprehensive, with short and to the point answers after making a cutting joke about each of the questions.

Dillon has lived in Joplin all his life and is a music major here at Missouri Southern. Like the others, music came early in his life. "I began piano lessons as a little kid. In second grade I began the lessons. I also play the guitar. I listen to every type of music. For example, today I listened to David Bowie, Billy Joel and Burt Bacharach. I listen to everything with the exception of country, western music," stated Dillon.

As a goal for the group, Dillon insists the group was formed for personal reasons. "This group, as far as goals, is to give me some experience. I know that's selfish, but it's true. For the spring and summer the group can gain a lot of experience with an audience. Most of us are relatively new to that aspect of the music," said Dillon.

Dillon continued in his hope for the group and what he hoped the audience would get from them. "I hope people see something else than 'burn the flag' type groups. Clean cut and having a good time. Here you have a band that will dress, and the audience might expect something more out of us. Most of the other bands around here won't do that," said Dillon.

Film series schedules documentary

Next in the International Film Festival will be "A Documentary Film Program" on Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The International Film Festival is sponsored by the Missouri Southern Film Society with the assistance of the Missouri Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts. Showings are on Tuesday nights in the third floor rotunda of the Leon C. Billingsly Student Center.

The documentary film program will include the 1926 featurette *People on Sunday*, the 1926 featurette *Only the Hours*, and the 1930 short film *A Propos De Nice*.

People on Sunday is a reflective yet tongue-in-cheek treatment of interrelationships between two couples who spend a day at the beach in Berlin. Unusual for the period, the film offers an interesting insight not only into the German cinema of the twenties but also into the early careers of such Hollywood notables as Robert Siodmak (director), Billy Wilder and Erich Zimmernann (scriptwriters).

Alberto Cavalcanti's *Only the Hours*, also known as *Rien Que Les Heures*, is a dawn-to-dusk impressionistic study of life in Paris with both social concerns and a poetic treatment. Pattern and design are dominant interests in this kaleidoscopic portrait of an exciting city of the twenties.

A Propos De Nice is Jean Vigo's documentary about the Riviera at Carnival time. Vigo outlined his theme in his first synopsis: "Nice is, above all, a town living a game: the great hotels, the tourists, the roulette, the paupers. Everything is doomed to die." Film historian Georges Sadoul commented: "This lyrical, violent, and subversive social polemic is full of black humor and biting sarcasm. It is a short film but a great one. An example of true cinema, but also an attack on a particular kind of world."

Drama group tells tales

The Creative Dramatics class of Missouri Southern has spent the past several days recounting children's stories at local and area grade schools. In a cooperative venture with Joplin and neighboring school districts, the college students made appearances before grade school classes in story-telling situations.

At the request of elementary education instructors, 11 students under the supervision of Mrs. Joyce Bowman, told over 40 stories. The tales were famous stories from countries around the world. The Creative Dramatics students selected the stories they wished to tell during a class unit on the techniques of the story-teller. They then put the learning experience to the test and "learned a great deal more by actual practice in front of an audience," according to Mrs. Bowman.



Scott Martin

Failure is something relatively unknown to Missouri Southern's theatre department, but in the case of last week's production of the Tennessee Williams classic, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, the department got a taste of something new. Not that the production was particularly bad; it just failed to capture the true spirit of Williams' work, through no specific fault of production, but more the fault of a lack of concept and a fear of confronting the subtext of the piece.

Milton Brietzke, as director of the play, must accept a large part of the blame, for as director he should have held tight rein upon the entire production; however, as an observer of the finished product, it seems that Brietzke backed out of the challenge as did many of his designers and actors. The piece provides a challenge to capture Williams' mood, to produce a play that is at once a realistic melodrama and an allegory for the decline of the south, but this production seemed to make only a half-hearted attempt to capture this mood, which ultimately made farce of the delicate stylization of the play.

Set and lighting added to the problems of mood. The set designed by technical director Sam Claussen, reminded the viewer of an unimaginative rip-off of Jo Mielzner's design for the original production, with the deletion of stylization provided by Mielzner. Claussen borrowed Mielzner's see-through wall design, but rather than ornamenting them to reflect the style and lighting them in a way to give off the translucent effect of a vision or memory, they only provided a blurred picture of what was behind, leaving one to wonder why.

Another concept copied from the original production was the spiral staircase which is not mentioned in Williams' script. Pictures of the Broadway set show the staircase adding a delicate flavor to the otherwise crude setting; however, in this case the staircase only served to unbalance the set and force a large part of the action behind another panel of the see-through screen, creating some visual problems.

Lighting designer Kim Crisler seemed to try to enhance a surrealistic effect by adding projections to the back of the set which, the reviewer supposes, were to represent wrought iron. This echoed a line Claussen had tried to capture in the set. Unfortunately, a large percentage of the opening night audience spent some time wondering aloud "what those curly lines meant" at the expense of the action on stage.

The acting could have saved the play from the misconception of the setting and approach. However, because of its lack of continuity, it did not. James Robinson as Stella was the only saving grace of the evening. Personally, the reviewer felt she was the only actor who understood fully her character. She played her role with a subtlety and compassion that clearly defined Stella, while seldom resorting to stereotyped characterization or gesticulation.

Conversely Jenny Blaylock as Blanche, the slowly crumbling flower of the south, relied heavily upon cliché and redundant characterization to carry her character. Miss Blaylock resorted to the hysterical binges of a *Desire* addict, rather than the subtle disintegration of the slowly dying "moth" Williams described in the script. Blaylock was far better as Amanda in last season's

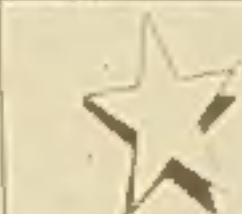
production of *Glass Menagerie* and seemingly chose to rely on that character as a basis for Blanche rather than building a new character for an entirely different role.

Stanley, the role that made Marlon Brando famous, was recreated by Barry Martin. Martin was neither outstandingly good nor bad but seemed to be merely mimicking Brando's character in the *movie* version, though his performance sufficed, he prompted one audience member to refer to him as "the little Godfather."

Two supporting roles remain in mind, the first the role of Eunice Hubbell, Stanley and Stella's neighbor and landlord. The role was created by Maura Himes with a freshness and frankness that has been uncommon in Southern's stage. As a *character* she holds great promise for the upcoming season.

On the other hand stage veteran Sam Weaver turned in one of his most disappointing performances as Mitch, the naive and shy suitor of Blanche. Mitch, in the opinion of this reviewer, though soft spoken, is a strong character. Weaver portrayed Mitch as a wimp, whimpering and pushed around by his invalid mother and Stanley. This left the viewers unsympathetic to Mitch in one of the most tender scenes of the play as he faces Blanche after her breakdown.

College theatre should be a place for experimentation, where limits are constantly being passed. However, this production seemed to regress in contradiction to this philosophy. Wherever possible, Brietzke and his company took no chances, or when they did they fell short of a total commitment, which ultimately diminished *Streetcar Named Desire*.



Joe Angeles

Joe Angeles

On the 12th of September, 1978, the public of the area had the opportunity of being entertained by Cheap Trick, the rage of Japan and one of this country's emerging bands, at Taylor Auditorium. There was only a major turnout but everyone received their \$2.50 share.

After their visit to Joplin Cheap Trick continued to tour the United States promoting their *Live at Budokan* album which remained on the charts the entire summer. *Budokan*'s unexpected longevity of success delayed the release of the completed *Dream Police*.

With the winter months upon us the record buyer is bombarded with new releases and *Dream Police* makes an excellent stocking stuffer for the "Cheap Trick" fan in your life.

There are no personnel changes in the band or any other phase of production, recording, mastering of the album since their last studio release "Heaven Tonight" in 1978. Rick Nielsen continues to be the major songwriting force with five selections bearing his name and he offers a helping hand on the four remaining songs.

In "Dream Police," the title cut, Nielsen tells the story of the games that drugs are playing with his mind, and the number 714 is Tom Peterson's "Dream Police" badge gives the hint of qualudes. This cut seems to be shaped to fit the mold of "Surrender" and "I Want You to Want Me," their past two Top 40 hits.

"Way of the World" makes fine use of Peterson and Nielsen for the background vocals as Robin Zander uses one of his many voices to sing this rock 'n' roll love song. Nielsen highlights the song and also the following track "The House is Rockin' (With Domestic Problems)," with some hard driving guitar. Zander's voice comes hauntingly close to sounding like Mick Jagger's golden throat.

Love is the main topic for three of the cuts, "I'll Be With You Tonight," "I Know What I Want," and "Need Your Love" on side two. Peterson sings the vocals on "I Know What I Want" and adds a very enjoyable change of pace compared to what Cheap Trick fans are accustomed to.

Nielsen makes it clear that the reason for the band's success is their determination and hard work in "Writing on the Wall".

Lo and behold
Heard on the radio
It was a long time comin'
But it sounds so sweet...

In the Midwest, and the East
Canada, South, West, around
the world
L.A., Tokyo, sounds so sweet
Come on, honey, get on your feet.

When the final cut, "Need Your Love," began I could not help recalling Sept. 12 of last year.

Zander, hand around the microphone stared deeply into the audience, occasionally shaking his head, sending his golden tresses fluttering into the air. Peterson dressed in white to contrast his dark mane, casually okaying his bass, seeming to be more concerned with posing for pictures. Nielsen, does he even have hair, with his trusty sweater adorned with god-only-knows-how-many buttons, parading around the stage so you don't forget a picture of the bowery boy look still. Bun E. Carlos, his only concern as he beats his drums is that he won't run out of cigarettes.

Thanks for the memories.

What's happening

At The Movies ★

Apocalypse Now

A Vietnam war epic which struggled with the meaning of the war. Directed by Francis Ford Coppola and starring Marlon Brando, Martin Sheen, Robert Duvall, Frederick Forrest, Sam Bottoms, and Dennis Hopper.

A Force of One

Another Kung Fu movie with several unusual acts performed. Starring Chuck Norris and Jennifer O'Neill.

Nutcracker Suite

The classic children's story adapted with animation.

Star Trek

The *Enterprise* crew back from the reruns for one more night in a "Star Wars" world. Directed by Robert Wise and starring William Shatner, Leonard Nimoy, DeForest Kelly, James Doohan, George Takei, Majel Barrett.

"10"

Middle-aged songwriter in search of his fantasies. Directed by Blake Edwards and starring Dudley Moore, Bo Derek, and Julie Andrews.

Yanks

A stylized love story set during World War II in Britain. Directed by John Schlesinger and starring Richard Gere.

ON CAMPUS ★

Monday through Wednesday
FINAL EXAMINATIONS!!!

ELSEWHERE ★

Albert King
December 18, Tuesday
Uptown Theatre, 8 p.m.

Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra
conducted by Lee Castle
December 29, Saturday
Muehlbach Hotel
9 p.m.

Pat Metheny
December 29, Saturday
Uptown Theatre
8 p.m.

Asleep At The Wheel
December 29, Saturday
Lawrence Opera House
9 p.m.

Campus organizations can receive up to \$300 in matching funds for approved travel expenses on a first-come, first-served basis. Organizations would be reimbursed upon presentation of receipts. Applications can be obtained from Mr. Dolence. This is a message from your MSSC Student Senate.

NINA'S GREEN PARROT

Don't forget our

Christmas Party
Dec. 24, 1979

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Opinion



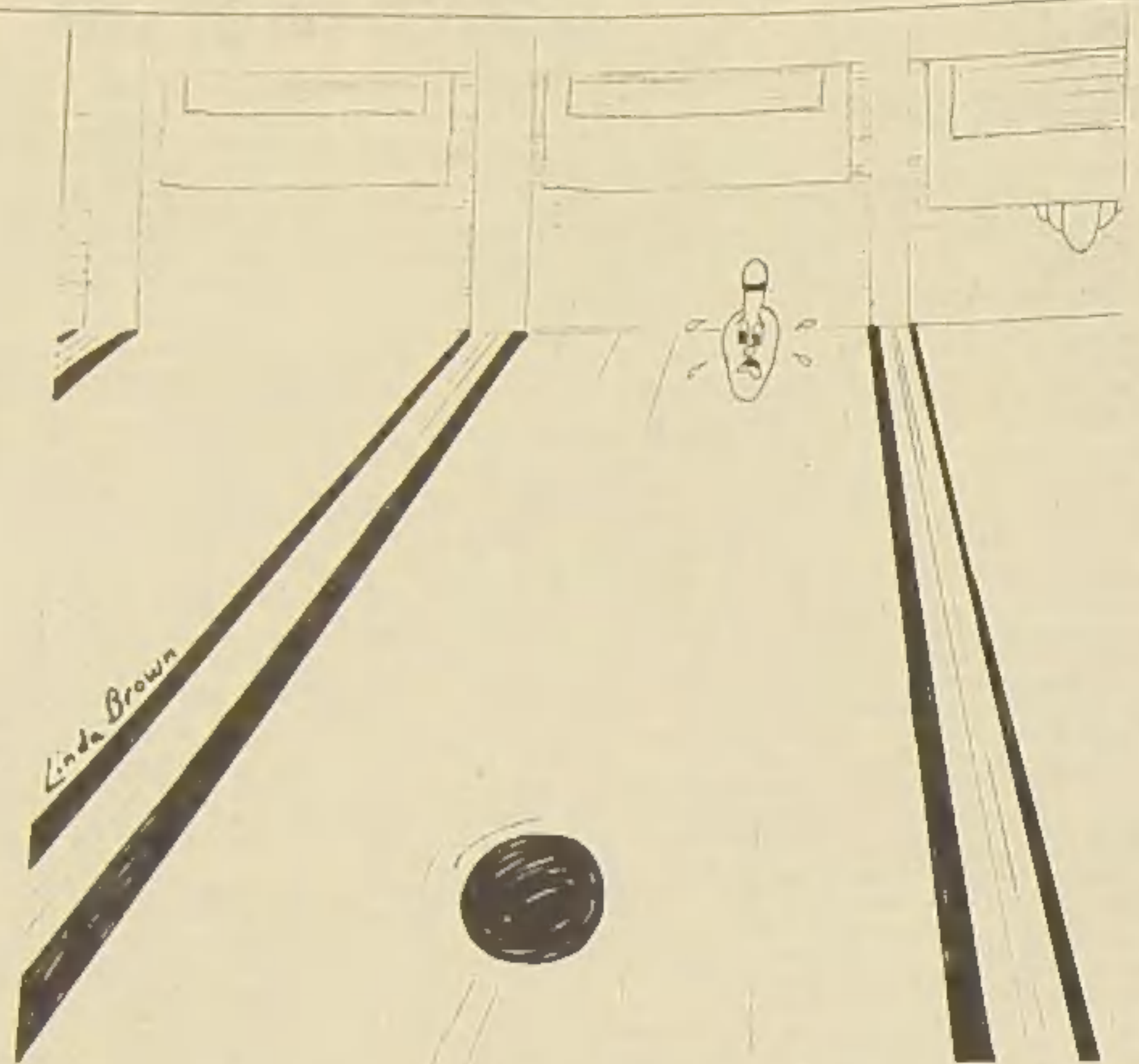
Title 9 suggests more funds needed

Recent interpretations of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare concerning scholarships state, "[Institutions] must provide reasonable opportunities for such award [of financial assistance] for members of each sex in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics." And about compliance, "The Department will measure compliance with this standard by dividing the amounts of aid available for the members of each sex by the number of male and female participants in the athletic program and comparing the results. Institutions may be found in compliance if this comparison results in substantially equal amounts."

According to financial office officials at Missouri Southern \$48,382 in scholarships was allotted to male athletes this semester and \$12,450 in scholarships allotted to female athletes in the same period. Men's Athletic Director Jim Frazier informs there are approximately 161 students engaged in athletics this year with Women's Athletic Director Sallie Beard reporting there are about 95 women participating in the sports program. By dividing the amount of financial aid granted to athletes of each sex by the number of its participants, the results to be used by the Department of Education, it is calculated that currently at Missouri Southern the average male athlete receives \$300 in scholarship and the average female athlete receives \$131 in aid. To be in compliance with Title IX these figures should be equal.

Missouri Southern is clearly not in compliance with the new Title IX directive, yet Frazier told The Chart, "I'm not worried about it. We don't interpret it like you do." With further gall Frazier, also head football coach, insinuates that compliance should be measured exempting the football program, a whopping \$33,852 and 70 percent of the total men's athletic scholarships awarded. But Frazier is wrong, for the Title IX directive from Education Secretary Patricia Harris makes no exception for awards from such programs. Frazier and others who think Missouri Southern is in compliance are advised to read the Title IX interpretation which is clear and simple, and the law which must be obeyed.

Spare me!



Marie Ceselski

Freedom of religion is the freedom from religion. We are not nor should we be forced to practice Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, or other. Religion is a choice not to be taken away from us by the government nor demanded of us by government. The political implications of last week's excommunication of Sonia Johnson from the Mormon Church because of her involvement with the Equal Rights Amendment have led to this reflection on religion.

Where does religion belong in our American political system? If we look at world history we see that many a bloody battle was caused by those denied their religious practices and just as many lives lost from coercion to believe. The most human approach, allowing the greatest freedom to all persons, would be for us to agree upon two principles. First, there is no universally accepted religious denomination. Second, a religion may demand obedience from its member a politician but not demand that such obedience be legislated by the politician for others to comply. We must from the beginning agree that the United States cannot become a church run state.

When a religion calls for legislation to implement its doctrine, becoming physically and monetarily active in such a campaign, then it ceases to be a religion and becomes a political party—open to corruption and compromise, practices this person desires not to associate with the message of God.

While there is nothing wrong with a religious person involved in politics there is a great shadow cast over the Constitution when a religion or even a group of religions become political.

Sonia Johnson was a fifth generation Mormon. Her excommunication, in the theory of the Mormon teachings, means she cannot enter heaven with her family. The Mormon hierarchy, active against the ERA, says this strong measure was taken because of her heresy against the Church's leaders. Johnson says that it is solely due to her active support for the ERA and unveiling the truth about Mormon's covert participation against the amendment. The right of the Mormon Church to excommunicate Johnson is not the issue for surely any church or synagogue or mosque is entitled to determine its membership. The issue is the political power of the Mormon Church which felt the crunch of Johnson's dissidence.

Be you supporter or opponent of the ERA it is a grave occurrence when a religion can have such overwhelming impact on this or any other piece of legislation. Recall from history that fundamentalist religions did much to stall suffrage for fifty years as well as being responsible for prohibition legislation that shortly after was repealed.

The bottom line to Johnson's case involved her question-

ing the impartiality of Judge Marion Callister to hear a suit in U.S. District Court challenging the ERA extension deadline. Judge Callister is a regional representative for the Mormon Church in Idaho and as such because of total obedience on the Mormon's anti-ERA policy, which Johnson learned was absolute, he will be required as a Mormon to rule against the ERA as a matter of obligation. Johnson asked that he step down from the case and the result was her excommunication. For Judge Callister this case goes from beyond his personal obedience to the Church and becomes legislated obedience through his power in the judicial process.

It is ERA opponents who should be most concerned about religion's involvement with the ERA. Using Mormon doctrine as a reason for opposition may be ideal for the moment but it, like the occurrence of religion against suffrage, will not be able to stop it forever.

People will start to ask themselves what other legislation the Mormons are supporting and intend for the rest of the nation to become obedient. No religion should be able to dominate our legal rights. We may think religion in politics is a good idea while failing to look under our noses at the church run state of Iran. If we allow religion to become a body of politics then we sell our souls and allow the religion with the highest bid to be the winner of the United States Constitution.

Another party. . .

We often speak of and hear of the government's misuse of federal tax monies. This problem has also worked itself onto the state and local level. And as with any fad, colleges too are not left out. Last year, when everybody was making plans for annual Christmas parties, the Missouri Southern Student Senate was not to be left out. One evening the Senate spent much of its time debating the logistics of such an event for itself. However, one thing stopped the Senate's plans cold, the lack of money.

Unlike the Senate, the College Union Board didn't let that stop them. While the Senate, due to a few moral souls, wouldn't let itself use student activity fee revenue for a party the CUB apparently felt otherwise. They had a party, a rather nice one in fact with money given to them by the students, and the students were not even invited.

What constitutes such an act? Irresponsibility for the most part. Such has been the theme of the CUB for the entire semester. Why should it change with the coming of Christmas? From all indications the leadership of the board, including the advisors, have been lax, extremely lax.

The use of student monies for such occasions is at best morally wrong, if not legally wrong. Even if only one dollar of student funds was spent, it was one dollar too much. There is no excuse for such actions.

Again, as stated in an earlier Chart editorial, there is only one means in which these violations can be subdued. That is for the student body to demand total accountability from the College Union Board.



Blaine Kelly

I hope they had trouble running their little lead-in to this story, because I'm not going to write about anything this week, and I think what I'm not writing will only run for four or five paragraphs [I'm tired of continued on page 7.] This column probably won't even be worth reading. [It's certainly not worth writing.] How I dearly love to be an irritation—and how I dearly love forcing Marv Clark Swanson to grind out more pica than he knows how to fill. And how I hate greeting cards that put a funny "ha-ha" after a chiding statement as a capricious safety valve.

The way I see it, The Chart is budgeted for 26 editions a year, 13 per semester, and we've already filled that quota: so why not give the staffers a nap and a tip and send them to class after those 13 grueling issues? I mean, we can keep on until seven people put out a daily, but is our campus newsworthy enough to justify that kind of brutality and duress? If I were editor, I'd probably hold all principle staff members hostage in order to fabricate a story filling such demands of space. [Ha-ha!]

Let me give you an example of why this column has no theme. When this column was due [the deadline was this Monday, Dec. 10], I also had to have a novel read and ingested over the preceding weekend, write a term paper, write and illustrate in my French workbook, recover from an auto accident, adjust to a death in the family, eat six meals, check the mail, see *Apocalypse Now*, and sharpen a pencil. With that kind of schedule you should feel privileged to be reading this in the first place—be glad I'm alive. All I've got to look forward to is traffic court on the 20th and a fear of produce trucks.

One other thing. Pretty soon I'm going to get nauseated, puke, and punch somebody until they see stars, with always seeing that star to the left of my name. Who the hell do you think I am? I didn't make *Who's Who*.

Maybe we should call this week's column *What's What* or, better yet, *What's Next* and preview what I plan to run from next semester. I plan a theology parody, making wide-sweeping generalizations about speculation, sweep-

ing the over-soul under the rug; I'll take a peek at pornography and its positive effects in a column tentatively titled *Al Goldstein's Bathroom Companion*; I'd like to do a masterpiece about the flock of dust that returns with a static charge to my stereo's dust cover; discuss my belief that the black hole is either an entry into the womb that bore the universe [we are still attached by an umbilical cord] or an opening for the passage of feces; review the major movements in today's rock 'n' roll [some of them non-musical bowel movements]; and in May I'll give, last and least, my *Swan Song*, co-written, if possible, by Randy Newman.

Yes, once again I'll be dodging all burning social issues, because some things are just more important and pressing than the affairs of the nation—like the bent fender of some other man's status symbol and my transportation; why let status symbol lend impress wrinkles in your forehead when you can worry about the wrinkle in your pillow slip.

lettersletterslettersletterslet

To the Chart:

Notice to the person who backed into the right rear wing of my car on Thanksgiving Eve between 3 and 9:15 p.m. in the carpark in front of the campus horseshoe:

(1) The damage is fairly slight.

(2) The impact must have made your teeth rattle in

your head.

(3) Hopefully you can assuage your conscience by giving a good donation to the Joplin Humane Society Building Fund—say \$500.

(4) For another \$500 donation you can do exactly the same to the other side.

Yours truly,
Bertha Holloway

The Chart

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The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examination periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Editorial views do not necessarily express the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

The G.I. meets B.J. in an army prison and their paths cross again at MSSC

By Clark Swanson

Ninth in a series

It was the Christmas season, and at the Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, New Cumberland General Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., prisoners were allowed to receive two Christmas packages each. The G.I. regularly assigned as custodian of the Inmate Welfare Fund, was, in addition to his other duties, assigned to the task of distributing the Christmas packages as they came in.

The process was a simple one in essence. The package was received in the mailroom. The sender's name was checked against each prisoner's authorized mailing list. If the package came from an authorized correspondent the name was checked off. The prisoner was notified to report to the postal section at a specific time.

The prisoner would report to the mail counter where the G.I. was stationed. The G.I. would give him the usual shakedown and then get the package addressed to the prisoner. The prisoner was not yet allowed to touch it. The G.I. would open the package and remove the contents and carefully check the contents to make sure that no weapon was hidden therein.

In the case of clothing, the contents were rejected. The package had to be rewrapped and returned to the sender. In case of authorized items contents had to be thoroughly inspected. If baked goods, the item had to be cut or sliced through to make sure there was no weapon inside.

On one particular day there was a package for B.J. The correspondent's name checked out as an authorized B.J. was notified to report to the postal section. At the appointed time, he did. The G.I. gave him the shakedown and then took the package. Removing the strings and the wrapping paper, the box was one in which men's suits or women's dresses are usually placed at time of purchase, but the box obviously did not contain such items. Instead, there were two pumpkin pies. The pies had been placed side by side in the box without any stuffing or wrapping to protect them. The box had been thoroughly shaken in mailing and the result was two pies run together—a box of gooey pumpkin filling.

The G.I. did not quite know how to "inspect" the contents of this package.

He went to his commanding officer.

"Sir, how do I inspect this?"

The captain peered over his glasses at the G.I., then peered down through his glasses at the box the G.I. held in his hands.

"Take your goddam hands and run your goddam hands through that goddam mess," the captain replied.

"Yes, sir."

And the G.I. did just that.

"There was, of course, no weapon of any kind—not even a razor blade. And having inspected the package I gave it to B.J. I felt rather sheepish about doing it, because my hands had not been very clean, but orders were orders. Anyway, because there was a break, I got into a brief conversation with him—long enough to find out where he was from and that he had some intelligence. But we couldn't really talk. That was forbidden. But that's when I first met B.J.

"I did become curious enough about him that when there was a free hour in that afternoon I looked up his personnel records and read them and read through his record of trial. Over the past few months I had 'inspected' enough mail that I had read some of the letters B.J. had received and some he had written. I had a fairly good idea of what kind of person he was.

"I spoke about him with some of my buddies who were in psychology section. He, too, had found B.J. interesting—sort of a diamond in the rough, he called him. He confirmed one of my own impressions—that B.J. was the type of person who felt more secure in prison than he did out. He felt freer from temptations to get into trouble, freed from obligations of the outside world, and free to be his real self.

"I wasn't too surprised then when B.J.'s sentence was about to end that he escaped. I was on the patrol that caught him. In fact, I had sent my other men off in one direction while I had gone alone in another direction. And there he was. Sitting under a tree in three feet of snow, huddled up, shivering, and rubbing his hands together. 'It's about

time you got here,' he said to me. He hadn't gone very far from the prison. He hadn't really tried to escape—just to leave the prison and get far enough way to have some time added on to his sentence. I took him back to the prison in the jeep. And that's when we had our first long talk.

"I won't tell you what we talked about, specifically. I will say that he appeared to me to be a child-like creature who could be led into any direction the leader wanted to take him. Put a strong enough personality in front of him and that's the kind of person B.J. would become. Talk about books to him, and he'd read books so that the next time you talked he knew more about those books than you did. Talk about any subject and he'd brush up. He had a fantastic memory—almost a photographic memory. He could read the encyclopedia and quote it back to you later. He could spell the most difficult words I'd put him—of course, now, I'm talking about our relationship over a longer period of time. He could pick up almost any information you'd put to him, and he was a mathematical genius.

"Yes, I got to know B.J. in that jeep ride back to the prison, but it was over a period of the next 24 years I really got to know him. I left the prison before he did, and it was my leaving, I think, that finally convinced him that he, too, wanted to leave."

"I heard from B.J. by letters for a long time. Then the letters stopped. I thought he might be in prison again or in trouble. I was right. He was serving time in Attica. I didn't hear from him for five years. Then he called. We talked. He was different again. He was more like a hardened criminal. This time he had had a 'graduate course' in crime and he was going on to bigger things.

"It was not until a few years ago that I saw him. I had come to Missouri Southern, and I ran into him on the street. I almost didn't recognize him. I guess we recognized each other at the same time. He was here because I was, and the life we had once talked about as possible was the life he wanted to lead. I'm not sure I was the person for the job, but I was a contact with that world he wanted to be part of.

"And it had all begun at the Christmas season 24 years ago."

To be continued

Drugs classified 7 ways

By Jill Stephens
Second in a series

Drugs can be broken into categories such as: stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, inhalants, narcotics, and tobacco.

Stimulants are called such because they stimulate the central nervous system. The most used stimulant is caffeine which is in coffee, tea, and cola.

From the Facts Sheets—Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, U.S. Department of Justice are several stimulants listed:

Amphetamines—also known as "bennies," "pep pills," "co-pilots," "Wake-ups," and "truck drivers," to name a few slang terms.

Methamphetamine—related to amphetamines, commonly called "speed" also known as "crystals," or "meth" is mainly taken intravenously.

Cocaine—Also known as "coke," "star dust," "heaven dust," "candy," "gin," and "Bernies." Derived from the leaves of the Erythroxylon coca which is a plant native to slopes of the Andes. In earlier times the coca leaves were chewed for religious purposes. Cocaine today is either sniffed or injected.

Caffeine—is still being studied on its harmful effects. It is found mainly in coffee, tea, and cola drink.

Depressants do just as they sound. They depress the central nervous system. Barbiturates are the most commonly abused according to Facts Sheets—Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, U.S. Department of Justice. Barbiturates are also known as "barbs," "candy," "goofballs," "sleeping pills," or "peanuts." Other specific types of barbiturates are:

Pentobarbital—in yellow capsule form, also known as "yellow jackets," or "nimbres."

Pallorcybin and Pallorbyn—comes from plants and certain mushrooms grown in Mexico. This was used by the Indians in ceremonies. Hallucinations can last up to six hours.

DMT—also known as "devil's dust," and "drunk dust." Seeds from plants grow in the West Indies and certain parts of South America. It is usually used as a vapor by mixing it with tobacco or marijuana or it can be injected. The hallucination from DMT lasts only 45 to 60 minutes.

Bufotenine—is chemically related to DMT. It is derived from the dried glandular secretions of certain lizards. It is generally injected but also used as a snuff.

Ibogaine—Comes from the roots, stems, bark, and leaves of an African shrub. In a more primitive society natives used it for hunting because it made them motionless for a period of time but maintained alertness.

DET—Can only be made in a laboratory. It is usually taken into the body by smoking it with either tobacco, tea, parsley, or marijuana.

DDM—Also known as BTP. Underground newspapers claim it was stronger than LSD. Effects can last from 8 to 10 hours. It is 100 times more powerful than mescaline; however, it is only one tenth as powerful as LSD. It is not derived from plants but is man-made in laboratories.

Marijuana—Called "hay," "grass," "pot," "weed," or "tea." It is known that marijuana has been used as early as 3000 A.D. in China. It originated mainly in Asian countries but is now mainly grown in South America. The effects of marijuana can last as long as 12 hours.

Inhalants are generally used by children and people in their early teens. Most commonly known for their intoxicating effects are: glue, cements, nail polish, cleaning fluids, and lacquer thinners, lighter fluids, anesthetics (such as ether and Chloroform and gasoline which

Even tobacco and alcohol must be classified as drugs. . .because they're just as habitual as any drug. . .

Secobarbital Sodium—in red capsule form known as "reds," "pinks," "red birds," "red devils," and "seggy."

Amobarbital Sodium—blue capsules known as "blues devils," "blues," "blue birds," or "blue heavens."

Amobarbital Sodium Combined—With secobarbital sodium in red blue capsule form is known as "rainbows," "red and blues," or "double trouble."

Hallucinogens are drugs which may produce various hallucinations or illusions. Taking these drugs cause the user to lose touch with reality. Types of hallucinogens are:

LSD-25 (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)—Also known as "acid." Comes from a disease of the rye grain. Comes in either liquid or powder form. A "trip" will normally last from 8 to 16 hours.

Mescaline (peyote)—is from the peyote cactus plant. Used by the American Indians for religious purposes. A hallucination can last from 5 to 12 hours. It comes in powder form and is usually taken orally.

and naphtha and benzene.)

Narcotic drugs generally are opium or drugs made from opium. Opium is from the juice of the base of the poppy flower. Types of narcotics:

Heroin—known as "H," "Horse," "white stuff," "Harry," "Joy powder," "sugar," or "smack." Usually a tolerance is developed and more and more is needed to obtain an effect. It is usually injected.

Morphine—also called "white stuff," "M," "hard stuff," and "Miss Emma." In the past morphine has been used to ease pain and is now considered an abused drug.

Codeine—Generally thought of as being in cough medicines it is less addictive than heroin or morphine.

Tobacco and Alcohol—generally are not the first in mind when drugs are mentioned; however, their use can be just as habitual as any other drug. Unlike most drugs they are very easy to obtain and are relatively inexpensive. Tobacco is generally thought of as a stimulant while alcohol is mainly a depressant.

Dr. Leon discusses Chilean problems

By Joe Angeles

Economic and political problems of the Chilean people during a change in government, confusion Chilean people have in the inconsistency of American foreign policy, and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's role of the United States as an economic and political problem scapegoat in Iran were major points of a discussion with Dr. Julio Leon, dean of the division of business administration at Missouri Southern.

Leon was born in the northern region of Chile and received his A.B. degree from the Universidad Tecnica in Santiago, Chile, and continued to live there for nine years. Then Leon came to the United States and attended North Texas State University where he received his master of business administration degree. Leon was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Arkansas. He has been part of the faculty for 10 years and became dean of the business division in 1978.

"My relatives who still live in Chile were hardly affected by the politics of the Chilean government under President Salvador Allende Gossens, but the economy caused problems for the entire nation," said Leon as he moved from behind his desk to another chair in his office. "When the military took control, the inflation rate was 1000 percent for a year, if you can believe that!"

"The economy of Chile was having very difficult problems for the year to year and a half that the military was in control. There were usually terrorist assaults from the Right and the Left and these situations did little to help the economy recover."

After taking a drink from his morning cup of coffee the neatly groomed Leon stated, "The Chilean people cannot really understand the United States' foreign policy with different types of governments. Sometimes the United States gives economic and foreign aid to Communist countries and sometimes they don't. Sometimes they shed their favor on dictatorships; sometimes they don't. This is very confusing to the Chilean people.

"As an example the United States and Cuba trading goods; it seems to me that Cuba has little to offer and everything it gains in becoming an importer to the United States and the United States will receive little in return.

"People in Chile know that the United States is a powerful humanitarian with great respect for civil liberties and goodwill but few understand how the United States can back the government of the Shah when he was in power and then punish the Chilean government by restricting economic aid for violations of human rights. I wonder if they (the United States) would have done this if Chile had a large supply of oil in their country," said Leon as he sat in front of his desk clutching his coffee cup.

After bringing up the exiled Shah of Iran Leon discussed some economic reasons why the United States embassy was invaded and 49 hostages are still being held.

"After the Shah departed from Iran the economy began to fall apart. Many people holding high positions in management left the country with many trained technicians. There still were skilled Iranians who are capable of doing the same type of work but their numbers are not adequate. Rate of unemployment was high, oil field productivity had been greatly diminished, and political and religious fervor was growing. Khomeini knew that he could use the United States as a scapegoat to get the Iranian people united in one cause."

Leon praised President Jimmy Carter's actions during the Iranian struggle.

"People that wanted Carter to move in the Marines could not have really understood the situation. Such action would have been a waste of American lives. Carter is doing the right thing by applying economic, diplomatic, and international pressure. If Carter continues to increase the pressure on the Ayatollah, things may work out.

"The people of the United States are going to have to wake up and take the blindfolds off and realize there is an energy crisis. Khomeini knows that the people of the United States like to drive their cars and keep their homes warmer than is really necessary."

"The Chilean people cannot really understand the United States' foreign policy with different types of government."



Jonestown helped focus attention on various cults

By Richard Polen

First in a series

A little more than a year ago, Jim Jones and his Peoples Temple in Jonestown, Guyana, brought into focus how serious the emergence of dangerous religious cults has become.

It was in Jonestown that 911 people, including Jones himself, died in a mass murder-suicide that sent shock waves sounding all over the world.

Questions were raised about the Peoples Temple and other newly-founded religious groups. Why was this tragedy allowed to happen? Why weren't steps taken to avoid such an occurrence? And, how influential are these cults in the lives of their followers?

To develop a better understanding of these religious groups, a workable definition of a "cult" must be rendered.

Webster's New World Dictionary defines "cult" as "devoted attachment to, or extravagant admiration for, a person, principle, etc., especially when regarded as a fad."

Indeed, "fad" may be the key word. In 1965 during the era of hippies and flower children, a Hindu monk arrived in New York City and started what was to become the Hare Krishna cult.

Francisco and the teachings of the cult spread throughout California, then the nation.

There are now about 100 such temples in the United States and 35 in other countries.

In similar fashion, Transcendental Meditation became quite popular during the early 1970s. Originating in the liberal areas of Southern California, TM has become the "in" thing to do for many people.

Although originally based on certain religious beliefs, TM was changed somewhat in the late 1960s by adopting scientific and psychological terms in place of the religious vocabulary. Without doubt, this aided in its sudden growth in popularity.

The emergence of these groups, along with Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, the Divine Light Mission and many others, has raised several questions regarding their financial status.

However, because of rights contained in the First Amendment of the Constitution, forcing separation of church and state, these groups cannot be taxed and their incomes are not reported to the government.

They also cannot be investigated to find out if they are conducting legitimate religious activities or just exploiting their followers for the benefit of the group's leaders.

A Krishna temple was soon built in San Francisco. And so the mysteries continue. . .

southern Sports

fourth & goal

By John Roberts

Athletic coaches may not have the reputation of being the most cerebral faculty members at any given college or university, but when it comes to the business of subterfuge they are nothing less than downright geniuses.

Perhaps the most skilled of these "artists of evasion" is Paul "Bear" Bryant, the longtime head football coach at the University of Alabama. Interviewing Bryant has to be a schoolteacher's nightmare—at least in terms of getting lines and meaningful material for the next morning's column.

Through the haze that has kept several national championships under his belt, notched more than 100 wins in this decade alone, and will probably soon establish the all-time "winningest" coach in collegiate history, the "Bear" never seems to play against a team that he isn't "secretly in doubt of." It doesn't matter if the Tide is playing Texas, Utah Tech's College, or Cent Junction's marching band because the answers are always the same.

"Rice seems us to death," he will say. "They are probably the best 0-10 team in the nation. They have a quarterback, seven receivers, and a running back who could start for any team in the country. I just hope," he'll conclude, "that we can stay on the same field with them." The next afternoon, of course, Alabama will be something like 56-0.

In the lockerroom afterwards, however, Bryant tells a version which would lead one to believe the Tide had LOST 56-0.

"The Rice Owls played a fine game," an old standard line goes. "They whipped us at the line of scrimmage and they deserve a lot of credit. We'll have to play much better next week if we are to beat Utah. They're big and agile, and they moved us in places." Sure, coach.

Bryant by no means has cornered the market of subtle evasion, however. Practitioners of this art are to be found at every level of athletics.

Before this past football season began, for instance, a Kansas City area high school coach was queried about the prospects of his team for the '79 campaign. Since the squad had won a total of three games in the previous three years this reporter presumably wanted to know if the townspeople had any reason for optimism or if more of the same could be expected.

"Well," allowed the mentor, "we have the same number of boys trying out this year as last. Of course, we were hurt by graduation, so we have some positions to be filled, but I definitely feel we'll have the problem solved by the time our first game rolls around." This hardly qualified as an enlightening forecast.

Several coaches at Missouri Southern have, upon occasion, been guilty of giving less than direct and substantive answers. Earlier this year, for instance, head basketball coach Chuck Williams was asked what the goals of the Lions were for the season now underway.

"We want," he revealed, "to be the best team we can possibly be." Interestingly enough, this was the same response given when he was asked a similar question the year before—and the year before that. Now such an answer SOUNDS good, but it tells the reader absolutely nothing.

In addition, Lion football coach Jim Frazier has appeared overly generous to MSSC opponents when questioned about their programs on a weekly basis. Perhaps Frazier (not unlike Bryant) can be accused of nothing more than being TOO gentlemanly when he praises each adversary as being a "well-coached, fine quality" team. Nonetheless, after hearing these words over and over again, one has a hard time knowing when the Lions actually are playing a quality team and when they aren't.

Fortunately the female coaches at MSSC are not yet given to such prosaic responses. But as women's sports continue to grow in popularity and their coaches' opinions become more sought after, the danger of their following their male counterparts in giving rather dull, commonplace answers also increases. One can only hope that this is one area in which they don't obtain parity with men.

It goes without saying that some of the blame for this situation can be placed upon the sportswriter conducting the interview. Without a certain amount of aggressiveness, insight about the coach and his or her team, or willingness to get at the heart of an assignment, he's got no one to blame but himself for accepting some half-baked or evasive answer. But once the question is asked and later followed up on, it becomes the responsibility of the coach to give a meaningful, relevant response.

This is by no means to suggest that the mentor should graphically explain how his club is going to "kick ass," or demean an opponent just for the sake of doing so. All that is really required of him is to give an honest answer with a certain amount of insight. If it looks like the team is going to have a successful year, he should say so. If there are certain problem areas or weaknesses which aren't too sensitive, he should tell the readers what they are and how he plans on shoring them up. In fact, he should (as Howard Cosell might say) tell it like it is.

Sports are for the fans, and they deserve as much.

Patty Vavra protects the ball from an SMS defender during action at Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium.



Lady Lions take CSIC opener at PSU

Missouri Southern's Lady Lions won their opening Central States Intercollegiate Conference basketball game by downing Pittsburg State 69-67 Tuesday night.

Now 4-4 in the year Southern was up by five points on two occasions during the contest. Pittsburg grabbed a 27-19 advantage late in the first half. The Lady Lions came back and tied the score at 34-all at intermission.

"We showed good character," said Southern coach G.I. Willoughby, "after we were down by eight points."

Southern led most of the second half. With five minutes left to play, the Lady Lions enjoyed a three-point cushion. Pittsburg narrowed the deficit to two before the final buzzer.

"I'm sure glad to come away with a win," said Willoughby. "We showed poise in the later minutes when the score was close. This was the first game this season in which we committed fewer fouls than our opponents."

Senior forward Patty Vavra scored 14 points to lead the Lady Lions. Cherie Kuklentz added 11 points while guard Patti Killian and Brenda Pitts each had 10.

"Pitts played a good game," said Willoughby. "She came off the bench to spark the team. Lisa Gardner had a strong defensive game."

Both teams shot 41 percent from the field. Southern held a 36-28 rebound advantage. Pittsburg committed 23 turnovers, while the Lady Lions were guilty of 27.

Northeastern State University came from behind to pin a 77-70 defeat on the Lady Lions last Saturday at Tahlequah, Okla.

Utilizing their fast break, Southern jumped into a 35-20 lead midway through the first half. Northeastern pared the deficit to 38-31 at the intermission.

Southern was still ahead, 69-64, with four minutes left in the contest. The Lady Reds scored five unanswered points to take the

lead 69-68. Northeastern then outscored the Lady Lions 8-2 the rest of the way.

"They scored 46 points to our 32 in the second half," said a disappointed Willoughby, "and that puts us away. We played well the first half, but didn't play a good second half. We did play a strong aggressive defense, though."

Killian topped Southern with 24 points while Kuklentz came off the bench to add 11. Kuklentz and Vavra grabbed eight rebounds apiece as the Lady Lions claimed a 41-38 advantage on the boards.

Southern lost the game at the charity stripe. They outscored Northeastern 31-27 in field goals, but the Lady Reds hit 11 of 27 free throw attempts to Southern's eight of 14.

Three Lady Lions were members of the All Tournament Team of the Ryland Milner Classic held two weeks ago at Maryville, Mo. Kuklentz, Pat McKay, and Killian were selected as the team by a ballot of coaches. Southern claimed third place in the tourney.

Continued on page 7

Cherie Kuklentz, not off to best of seasons, playing final year

By Shaun Skow

Last year's leading scorer and rebounder for Missouri Southern's women's basketball team, Cherie Kuklentz, is back in uniform as a Lion for the last time this season. Last year Kuklentz was selected to the All-Conference first team, All-State tourney team, and named Southern's outstanding player of the '78-'79 season, but her production seems to have slowed down this season.

"It takes a while to get back into the game," said Kuklentz, "after having a summer break. Right now I don't feel like I'm doing well offensively the whole part of each game, but I am playing well defensively." She added, "Having been the leading scorer and rebounder on the team is a hard act to follow. You just can't go out there and expect to score a certain number of points in a game. It just isn't possible."

Kuklentz, a 5'11" senior, first started playing basketball during her senior year at Parkwood high school, the first year of a women's basketball program at Parkwood. At that time, she averaged only about four points a game but was still an all-state honorable mention choice.

"I had a height advantage in high school," said Kuklentz, "but that was about it. I've

improved very, very much since coming to Southern, though. I was voted as the most improved player during my freshman year."

Although Kuklentz currently leads the Lions in rebounding this season, she has fallen second, behind newcomer Patty McKay, in the scoring department and feels she isn't performing up to par offensively.

"Because I am playing the center position," said Kuklentz, "someone has to get the ball to me inside. When they do, it gives me a higher percentage shot than the other players would have and so I should be scoring more points. Also, since I'm playing underneath the basket, I should be getting more rebounds than the other players."

"The players have been getting the ball in for me this year," added Kuklentz, "but I think my field goal percentage is lower than it was last year. When I first came here [Southern], I was considered to be one of the taller players. The game is getting rougher now though. The players are getting taller all the time and that makes it harder for me to get the ball. When the game is rougher though, it also becomes more exciting and challenging. It forces you to set goals for each game."

Kuklentz, a physical education major, plans

to teach physical education at the elementary level after college graduation although she will also be certified to teach at the high school level. She would also like to become a coach, but she doesn't want a coaching job where a lot of pressure will be involved.

"I get a satisfaction from working with children," said Kuklentz. "It is fun to teach them and also to watch them develop and grow in specific skills. It gives me a sense of accomplishment."

Kuklentz came to Southern because she wanted to further her education. She thought that playing basketball would help in her efforts to become a coach and a teacher. Basketball has done more than that, however.

"I think basketball is something that everyone should experience playing," said Kuklentz. "It has been a lot of hard work, but a lot of fun also." She added "I can't think of any one thing about basketball that has made me happy, except maybe when I scored 33 points in one game last year [a new Lion record]. Just getting out there and playing is fun."

Guidelines of the Title IX amendment are meant to curb inequality between men and women's sports at all federally funded colleges and universities, including Southern.

Questions that arise at Southern include the unbalanced appropriation of scholarship funds between men and women's sports along with the fact that the women's basketball team was forced to practice at 6:00 a.m. for two straight weeks this season.

"Considering the situation," said Kuklentz, "I think that the early morning practices were fair. We only have one facility. I personally enjoyed the early practices. It was refreshing to start the morning off by playing basketball and made the rest of the day go well. In the future, though, I think Southern will definitely be in need of a larger athletic facility."

She commented on the Title IX amendment saying, "I think football is a unique sport and needs a larger budget than other sports because the sport has more players and equipment. I think that men's basketball scholarships should be equal to women's basketball scholarships, however, and the same equivalency should exist between men's baseball and women's softball."

In commenting about the foregoing season, Kuklentz said, "A lot of things could happen. I don't strive to become the top scorer or rebounder on the team because it puts too much pressure on you. When I have kept the person that I am guarding from scoring

their average amount of points and have been consistent on offense and defense during both halves of the game, then I know that I have played well."

"Our team had trouble getting things to work for them during the first part of the year," added Kuklentz, "but we started off by playing some tough teams. I feel that if we can get off to a good start though and keep it going that we will do well this year. Our team has the potential to play well. Right now I think the players are almost trying too hard."

Kuklentz believes that women's basketball is more exciting than men's basketball.

"The men can just take four strides and be down to the other end of the floor where they can just stuff the basketball into the goal," said Kuklentz. "It's too easy for them. The girls have to work much harder in order to get the ball down the floor and also have a 30 second clock which the men don't have, to make the game more exciting." She added, "I think they should raise the basket and lengthen the floor for men's basketball games so that the game will be harder for them."

Panthers overtake Lions for 66-61 win in Wednesday game

The Missouri Southern Lions last night fell to the Drury Panthers by a score of 66-61. Leading scorer for the Lions was Rod Schrum with 14 points, followed by Sam Starkey with 12. The Panthers were paced by Kent Russell and Randy Swaranga, each with 11 points. The loss put the Lions' seasonal record at 3-4.

With a comeback 87-82 victory over Pittsburg State University last Monday night, Missouri Southern's men's basketball team improved their record to 3-5 for the season. The Lions had massacred Arkansas Baptist College earlier 128-69 to start a two game winning streak.

"You can't imagine what this game (P.S.U.) does for our confidence," said Williams. "When you're that far down (18 points in the third quarter), it's difficult to come back, but these kids showed some character. They never quit; they just played tough defense and finally took command during the final minute."

Behind 49-35 at the half, the Lions fell to an 18 point deficit, two minutes later, before starting a comeback in which they came to within 12 points of Pittsburg (64-58) with 10:56 left in the game. The Lions then marched to a 74-73 lead at the five minute mark and increased their lead to 87-82 as the game closed down in the Central States Intercollegiate Conference opener for the Lions.

"We didn't play well against Pittsburg in

the first half of the game," Williams, "but these factors stirred our comeback in the second half. The players came out in the second half with more determination than before causing their opponent to pick up in the second half. Our full court pressure defense hurt Pittsburg and (Raymie) Collinson sparked the team when he came in and started scoring from the outside. Collinson also held his opponent from scoring."

Collinson, a 6-6 freshman from Springfield Parkview, came off the bench early in the second half action against Pitt and contributed 13 points and four rebounds during that time while holding Pitt center Calvin Jones to four points. Jones had scored 17 points prior to that time.

Southern forwards Phil Close and Bill Miller scored 26 and 24 points respectively to lead the Lion effort against Pittsburg. As a whole the Lions hit 53 percent of their shots from the field and grabbed 29 rebounds compared to 63.3 percent from the field and 31 rebounds by Pittsburg. Pittsburg gave up 24 turnovers, 16 in the second half, compared to 19 by the Lions.

"The biggest improvement for our team," said Williams, "has been their offensive play. The players are starting to move around more and are executing their plays better, thus making it harder for opponents to defend against them. All the players have shown improvement this year."

Southern set a new one-game scoring record

with their earlier victory over Arkansas Baptist at Little Rock. The Lions' previous highest game had been a 111 point effort against Langston University in 1971. The highest Lion scorer (Miller) contributed only 17 points to the Arkansas effort, however, as seven Lions claimed 10 points or more and all the Lion players scored at least once.

"The game was a little bit of a surprise," said Williams, "but when you finally break out of a slump, it usually comes all at once. The team played very loose and had a lot of confidence in that game. I went to the bench early, giving everybody nearly equal playing time. It shows how much depth our team has when our players come off the bench like that and do a good job."

Arkansas dropped their record to 4-7 for the year against Southern as the team, without the services of two starting players, shot only 33 percent from the field compared to 58 percent by Southern. It was the Lions' second victory this season.

"The players are starting to get their confidence back," said Williams, "and feel that they can do it (win). It makes a lot of difference when you think you can do something. I feel like the team is improving, and, if the team continues to strive for improvement, we should reach a point where we are winning our ballgames. If we just worry about improving, the wins and losses will take care of themselves."



Rod Schrum tries to maneuver against Arkansas Baptist. Schrum led Southern in points against Drury last night with 14 at Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium.

Major, Behnen get All-Midwest team honors

Ron Behnen and George Major of Missouri Southern were named to the All-Midwest soccer second team in voting by the Midwest's NCAA and NAIA coaches.

"I think they richly deserved it," said Lion coach Hal Bodon. "They anchored the second best defense in the NAIA."

Behnen, a senior from St. Louis, was named Southern's most valuable defensive player and made the Lionbackers All-Tournament team the past two years.

Major, a junior, has played every minute of Southern's varsity games the past two seasons. Major logged 13 shutouts and

posted a regular-season per goals average of 0.38, good for second nationally in the NAIA. He is also a two-time Lionbackers All-Tournament selection.

Three members of Avila College were named to the second team—defender Ken Schubert, forward Joe Schrick, and forward Mike Baechle.

Kuklentz from page 6

Kuklentz tops the Southern scoring charts with 96 points in eight games, a 12-game. Killian is close behind with 83 points. McKay has contributed 75 points to the Lady Lions cause. Kuklentz has over 80 rebounds to lead her club.

The Lady Lions will try to maintain their perfect 2-0 District III record in a 7 o'clock contest at Evangel tonight.

"Evangel is 6-0 on the year," said

Emporia State, Arkansas State, Arkansas College, Nebraska Wesleyan, Southern Illinois, Kentucky State and host University of Missouri—St. Louis will join Southern in the eight team field.

Said Willoughby, "We are playing much better now than we were at the beginning of the season. We're improving, but we still need to control the game better, play more consistently and play more aggressive ball."

Willoughby, "and they defeated Southwest Missouri State earlier this season. The game will be a good indication of where we stand in the district. I haven't scouted Evangel, but I've heard they are coming on strong."

Southern is 7-2 against the Lady Crusaders since the beginning of the Evangel series. The Green and Gold will be idle after tonight until Jan 2-4 when they play in the UMSL Tournament at St. Louis.

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

Fall Semester, 1979-1980
Dec. 17, 18, and 19

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three-day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he/she has four examinations in one day, he/she should contact the Vice President for Academic Affairs for permission to shift one examination.

The starting time of an off-hour class will determine the hour the exam is given.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1979

Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. 8:00-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. 10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 11:00 and 12:00 noon 12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m. 2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. 4:00-5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1979

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. 8:00-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. 10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m. 12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. 2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. 4:00-5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1979

Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. 8:00-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. 10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 noon 12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. 2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. 4:00-5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Monday evening classes and Monday-Wednesday classes—Monday, December 17

Tuesday evening classes—Tuesday, December 18

Wednesday evening classes—Wednesday, December 19

Thursday evening classes and Tuesday-Thursday classes—Thursday, December 13

Saturday classes—Saturday, December 15

With the exception of Saturday, the College Bookstore will be open from 6:00-8:30 p.m. on the above dates for evening division students ONLY. Each student must clear with the Bookstore and the Library before grades will be issued. Students who do not clear with the Bookstore and the Library will not be allowed to register for the next semester.

The Modern Language Club presents its FIRST ANNUAL SPRING BREAK TRIP ABROAD MEXICO CITY

March 31—April 7, 1980

8 days/7 nights

Twin—\$377.00*

Triple—\$345.00*

Single—\$488.00*

Rate includes:

● The Hotel Del Prado in Mexico City for 7 nights, including room tax.

● Transfer round trip between airport and hotel in Mexico City, via private motorcoach.

● 4 hour sightseeing tour of Mexico City.

● Complete service in obtaining the required tourist cards, and any optional arrangements necessary in joining the tour. All tour members are required by Customs Authorities to possess proof of citizenship.

*The airfare included in these rates is subject to change.

If interested, contact Dr. Carmen Carney, Dr. Hal Bodon, or Mr. Vernon Peterson, or any helper in the Language Laboratory.

Research, as well as teaching, occupies psychologists' time

By Alberta Fisher Clarke

Dr. Allan Combs, department head, said, "My students are exploring the differences and functions of the left and right hemispheres of the brain. It's an exotic, experimental, psychology course. They try to determine dream recall and are selectively involved with the right hemisphere. Specifically we're watching the direction of eye movement (shifting gaze during sleep) to see if we can determine which side of the brain is being activated."

Students of this special project will present their results this spring in St. Louis at the Midwestern Psychological Association meeting.

"I am a biology-psychologist, interested in the relationship of brain function to behavior. It's an area of research that has always interested me. We are continually looking to learn more about the brain function through observing normal behavior. Extra-sensory perception studies interest me. The students and I explore the theory that ESP involves the right sphere of the brain."

When asked about the future direction that brain research would take, he responded, "Understanding and interest of the brain is undergoing a period of explosive change and growth. It is perhaps the most rapidly growing area in the field of science. Right now there are many different fields of science coming together in a mutual effort to study and focus on the nervous system."

He continued, "There are many advances in the diverse fields of electrical technology, computer science, bio-chemical, and neuro-anatomy, inquiring and applying their resources to learn about the nervous system. For example, in the last five to 10 years we have had tremendous bio-chemicals, powerful techniques for bio-chemical analysis. Through chemical analysis we have radically altered our view of the brain as a chemical organ; we're seeing an explosive upgrading and proliferation of psychological activity. Therapy, as knew it 10 years ago, has been changed through psycho-active chemicals."

About the future of students looking for employment in the psychology vocational, professional marketplace, Dr. Combs said, "It is an impossible economic world to predict and live in. I can say the job market is opening up more and more in the past 10 years. Clinical psychology—working in testing, evaluation of psycho-therapy—has always been good. We're seeing more openings at the university level and in research more than we have in the past few years. It's becoming more satisfactory as a job area. At the master's and doctorate level of employment, it's no different than any other professional field."

"There is a real enthusiasm within the department," he said. "It has members, each of whom is specialized in a different area of psychology, each involved in teaching and research in his or her own field of expertise. Our members offer their specialty skills and know-how to the community as well as to the college and students. The students attending classes here have a wide variety of interest areas from which to draw, especially in terms of faculty interest and activities that generate in and out of the classroom. Students can become involved within the broad field of psychology."

Dr. Roger Paige is an instructor and clinical psychologist. He described his off-campus activities: "Abnormality is my specialty and that relates to hospitals and mental health centers. I am working in the community in that area as a private marriage counselor. Dr. John Godfrey and I work with the Big Brothers' Program as consultants and counselors, with the Head Start program, with the public schools and as staff members of all three hospitals in Joplin."

"I serve as a member of the board of directors for Crisis Intervention which staffs a telephone 'hot line' 24 hours a day. I do workshops now and then, here and there. Recently I worked with the Ecumenical Center and YWCA in presenting a divorce seminar."

Dr. Paige continued: "The research area that interests me has to do with case study work with stuttering and speech therapy. I have also done case study work on suicide. In December I am offering a paper on stuttering and treatment. I was hired as a professor to teach, not just that, but also to bring that specialty orientation to the student in the psychology department."

Dr. Paige is a member of the American Psychological Association, the Missouri Bio-Feedback Society, and the American Academy of Crisis Intervener.

Asked about the students at Missouri Southern, he said, "I'd like to make them more competitive in and out of the classroom. The need for psychological services is very great and in the future it will increase. Right now about 60 percent of psychologists are clinical and in the future we'll need more because we live in a very stressful time."

The instructor talked about some of his students' activities. "This student is at the Mental Health Center, two students work for the Joplin school system in testing for special services, and there are others working with many service organizations in the area. These experiences will facilitate their getting into graduate programs."

He continued, "Throughout the country there is a trend in training in abnormal psychology. There is a new doctoral program called Ph.D., Doctor of Psychology, and it emphasizes treatment techniques and so on. There are four Ph.D. programs in the country and probably within 10 years there will be 50 such programs. The trend is due to the stressful age that we're living in and an accelerated demand for more specialists in detail training and treatment methods."

Concerning the future, Dr. Paige said, "I plan to stay here forever. I chose to live here and selected it over many other areas. I plan to teach, to develop a private day-care center near the college and develop clinical offices where I work parttime. Fishing in the Ozarks, I plan to stay as long as I live. First I'm a Christian, fisherman second, psychologist third."

Dr. Merrell Junkins doesn't see patients, but he is on the board of directors for the Ozark Community Mental Health Association. He explains, "We are covering this community and county by overseeing what kinds of things are being done. I've been there three years and am pleased with the Ozark Mental Health Center and the direction it will be taking in the future. It's grown and many, many people are being served in Jasper, Newton Counties, and surrounding areas."

"Also I serve as an appointed member of the Committee for Protection and Advocacy of the Developmentally Disabled by the Governor of Missouri. It is a relatively autonomous committee that provides assistance to disabled people anywhere in the state. Our major function is education for the disabled, their legal rights, and we meet once a month in Jefferson City," Dr. Junkins said.

He talked about his off campus services: "We have started a developmental course on pre-birth training at Freeman Hospital. The program is a training session for expectant mothers. It is designed to take the 'unknown' element out of the birth process itself. It will almost be a dry run prior to actual birth. We'll be teaching mother, father as mate as to what their function could be and help mothers particularly."

"Freeman Hospital is very pleased with the results of these programs. I hope to learn as well as teach and assist the expectant mother. We will help her acquire skills, take care of herself during pregnancy. The program is similar to the Mamaze method of delivery with emphasis on proper breathing and being well educated as to what is happening in her body. The mother and doctor will decide on what amount of anesthetic, if any, to be used."

Dr. Junkins spoke of his students' independent study projects: "There are students examining teaching styles of the faculty within the psychology department. Does a teaching style reflect itself in the students' evaluation of his effectiveness as a teacher? The study is being done by an instrument called the Flander's Interaction Analysis. This study offers faculty some knowledge of his own effectiveness and perhaps gives him a clue to an alternative style in his teaching methods. Our research results will be reported to the faculty in the psychology department. All our faculty were receptive to this research."

Dr. Junkins also told of his arrival at Southern: "I've lived here since 1941. This is my childhood home. I was an elementary school teacher here and I received my master's from Pittsburg State University in educational psychology. Joplin Junior College offered me a chance to teach. Dr. Leon Billingsly offered me the opportunity to teach introduction to psychology when there were less than 1,000 students here and a faculty of about 30 persons. I took that opportunity and have kind of grown along with the institution. I went on for my doctorate at Stillwater—Oklahoma State University—and did my experimental work at Missouri Southern. I collected data and did research on freshman orientation as a course."

Faculty Senate and the Faculty Personnel Committee are two of his campus activities.

Dr. Brian Babbitt says his main area of research and interest is in memory as it relates to human learning. As an example, Dr. Babbitt said, "In class, as an instructor, I swear that I said something and the class swears I didn't say that."

Some of his students have completed study on "Inferences on Memory." He explained that this study was inferred, not actually said or stated. Inferences can either be correct or incorrect. We look at the process in different time frames of immediacy, memory after 20 minutes, memory after one day, and look at the results to see the accuracy of information retained as it was stated or inferred. We were trying to understand and investigate what was stated and what was inferred because it has implications for legal proceedings."

He went on: "We have students here doing studies of Memory of Learning-Disabled Children. The study looks at the memory, pictorial subjects that were non-verbal in nature to short term memory and long-term memory. This research has been presented for publication to the Journal of Learning Disabilities."

"This spring," Dr. Babbitt said, "I plan to submit a paper for publication on Non-Verbal Memory to the Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory. I hope to provide good evidence of pictorial memory, good evidence for memory of pictures without verbal code as support. Mental images are retained in memory without having verbal reinforcement or verbal description."

"Individual study in the spring will be directed towards the memory of the gifted child. The study will include non-verbal memory and retention of images over a week, then over a two week period of time. Visually we have a somewhat better memory than verbally. We'll look at how well people can do that over a period of time."



The educator informed, "As an off-shoot of the class I teach in child development here at Missouri Southern, I've been helping children at the Family Self Help Center, a place where battered wives go. Three or four students and I go out once a week to the center to work specifically with the children. Some students and I are getting a parenting group together. The parents need and seek help concerning discipline and motivation of their children. What they might do to be more effective parents. Some students will be going Monday and Thursday and some on an individual basis."

About his future, Dr. Babbitt said, "I teach my classes and that is my contribution to the community. I will continue to teach. We'd like to get a child development center going. An educational day care center that offers quality attention and care. I believe it would be beneficial to the community as well as attracting people to the campus. We're organizing a proposal now."

Dr. Sam Starkey has been checking the differences between "A" students and "C" students. He explains, "So far the findings indicate that there is less a difference than was thought originally. I give test one without warning, and ten days later give test two without warning. The research showed that 'A' students changed practically not at all, but more interestingly the 'C' students went up to the 80s. This could be what is called the Zigarnic effect which says unfinished tasks are more apt to be recalled than finished tasks. The assumption then is 'A' students see their 'A' as a finished task and 'C' student sees his 'C' as an unfinished task."

"I like my students; I try to get to know everyone in my classes. It makes the teaching experience more pleasant for

me. Off campus I'm involved as a member of the Webb City Personnel Board. Working with the police, firemen, and street personnel. At the Central United Methodist Church I'm the chairman of the Pastor-Parish Relations Committee. I act as a liaison between pastor and parish members on various issues and interests related to employment and discharge of staff personnel."

The educator spoke of his teaching career: "In 1958 I taught physical education, psychology and education at Joplin Junior College. I taught 15 hours in all three of those fields. It was enjoyable. I also taught two evenings a week in Adult Basic Education (English and mathematics) and general psychology. Before JUCO I coached basketball five years in Southwest Missouri, at John Brown University in Siloam Springs, Ark., for three years. It was a combination of coaching basketball, teaching social science and physical education. It was a natural transition from JUCO to Missouri Southern in my teaching field of psychology."

About the profession, Dr. Starkey said: "I see two divergent, major movements, one which is empirical and might fall into the conservative camp politically speaking. The other is the self-actualization human approach, if evaluated. It's more individualistic and falls into the liberal camp politically. In regards to my future, I plan to continue research between 'A' and 'C' students. On the lighter side I enjoy reading historical novels and James Michener and Sauls Neitgen. In the summer I play golf and once spent a lot of time with 'off road' bicycling, hunting, fishing, and golfing

As to her off-campus projects, she said, "I've been involved with several things that are academic related. I went to a National Science Foundation Course for faculty. It was about the biological and cultural effects on the roles of men and women in our society. Ruth Hubbard, a Harvard biologist, presented the topic. Essentially there are no definite separations but more of a political separation between men and women. In the spring I will add some of that information to my classes in the hope of providing a broader base of knowledge and information on that topic."

"I've been involved with the divorce seminar the YWCA put on. I led two sessions and helped out during that eight-week seminar. My topics were Sex and Divorce, and the New Life—Remarry versus Single. Divorced women felt there was little for them to do socially except go to church or go to a bar. So they were interested in forming an interaction social group. Participants seemed to get a lot out of it and I thought it provided useful information both for myself and the participants."

"I'm also on the board of the Family Self Help Center. This center deals with family violence. The ultimate goal is to stop family violence; short range goals are to help them adjust to the situation they are now in. We would like them to acquire better skills to manage their lives. We do a lot of skills training there as well as counseling," she told.

Dr. Truman Volsky teaches two courses that apply to psychology—education: Educational psychology and measurement and evaluation.

with my boys. One is a senior here, Sam, and Bert is a sophomore at Webb City High. My wife is into water colors and I enjoy going with her to paint shows and exhibits."

Dr. Betsy Griffin and her students are about to publish their research findings in the Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, a national magazine. Dr. Griffin says, "The students were really interested in finding if the old stereotypes or attribution of success between males and females were holding up or if changes had occurred in the way people see men and women."

"This came out of a class discussion and we started research. Students here in my classes and students in California sent data to be included in our research project. We used a questionnaire to reach freshmen and sophomore students. The students' goal was to perform the research and the idea was to publish the findings—so far as goals, we're all excited over the possibility of having our research published in the professional journal."

In another area, she said, "We are studying negotiations and bargaining. We're looking at various factors on how people bargain with each other. If the students come up with anything interesting in social psychology we'll take a look at it. I'm interested in all of it. I do hope to get across psychology and a lot of information to students about interaction. Let them see how to use this more effectively outside the classroom."

Dr. Griffin continued, "Overall I try to get some awareness about the factors that are operating in social interaction. What kinds of social interactions are going on and how to recognize what they're dealing with. Social interaction is any time two people are influencing each other. Any kind of two way communication."

"Educational psychology talks about learning, discipline and theories of learning. It's important because it applies the scientific method to the educational process. Discipline is sometimes called 'classroom management.' Discipline is an atmosphere—an order already existent in the classroom. What you do to restore discipline is the key. The key is motivation. If they are motivated then there won't be a discipline problem. Good behavior is recognized and rewarded, increased in frequency and the student will spend more and more time being good," the educator explained.

Dr. Volsky indicated that he is always revising his classroom material along the Personalized System of Instruction (PSI) line. Work is broken down into several units or modules. Each unit is accompanied by a set of study questions that the class continually refers to. These questions are the study guides that three quizzes are based on. The student must pass one of these units or modular quizzes. One important feature, says Dr. Volsky, is the student gets credit for the unit whether he passes quiz one, quiz two, or quiz three. All get the same amount of credit. A student may need all three quizzes to grasp the amount of knowledge and needs more time to study to achieve that.

Outside the classroom Dr. Volsky attended a workshop in Jefferson City on appraising learning problems for handicapped children. Public Law No.94-142 mandates that every effort be made to reach every child's potential. To help handicapped children. The State wants to give these workshops next spring. Fourteen are already scheduled and he plans to be a workshop leader to facilitate one or two of these. It goes along with his interests in measurements and testing and mastery.